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NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE JUSTIFIES STAND IN GENEVA

HK051510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 5 (AFP) -- New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange today justified his country's refusal to let nuclear-capable U.S. warships enter its ports, saying ANZUS was a "conventional" and not a nuclear alliance.

In a speech before the United Nations Disarmament Conference here, Mr. Lange said there had been "longstanding public concern in New Zealand about nuclear weapons".

"The testing of nuclear weapons by France at Mururoa Atoll has been strongly resented in the South Pacific region for many years," he said. "Concern about nuclear weapons has long been a public issue in New Zealand and was demonstrated again in last year's general election -- that concern compels action by the New Zealand Government." He went on: "New Zealand is not, and has never been part of a global or regional nuclear strategy.... New Zealand has not assisted and does not assist in any system of strategic nuclear defence."

ANZUS, made up of Australia, New Zealand and the United States, has "no formal command structure and imposes no specific military obligations on its members," Mr. Lange said, describing it as "a regional alliance which depends on self-reliance and respects the integrity of each member in the formulation of its foreign policy."

Mr. Lange said New Zealand was a member of ANZUS because "it is clearly valuable as a conventional alliance." "New Zealand is not half-hearted in its course," he said. "When we exclude nuclear weapons from New Zealand, we exclude the possibility of a nuclear defence of New Zealand."

"We do not ask to be defended by the nuclear weapons we exclude and we do not ask any nuclear power to deter any enemy of New Zealand by the threatened use of nuclear weapons against that enemy," he said.

ROK DECISION TO LIFT BAN ON DISSIDENTS WELCOMED

OW060253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday welcomed a South Korean Government decision lifting its ban on political activities by dissidents. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said the Japanese Government regards the measure as a sign of an improving political environment in South Korea. "The government views this as a welcome measure," Fujinami said in his regular morning meeting with reporters.

ROK ENVOY CONCERNED AT N. KOREAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

OW051227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 5 KYODO -- South Korean Ambassador to Tokyo Choe Kyong-nok said Tuesday the Seoul government is concerned about a planned visit to Japan by a senior member of North Korea's Communist Party.

In a meeting with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, the South Korean envoy said North Korean government and party officials had made remarks hostile toward the Seoul government in previous visits to Tokyo. Japan has diplomatic relations with South Korea but not with North Korea.

Choe's concern was over a planned visit to Tokyo later this month by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of the Communist Party's official daily NODONG SINMUN, at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

PENG ZHEN TO ADDRESS DIET DURING APRIL VISIT

OW060907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (parliament), will deliver a speech before the Japanese Diet during his visit to Japan in late April, it was agreed Wednesday. This plan was decided at a Steering Committee officers' meeting in the House of Representatives.

Peng has been invited by the speaker of the lower house and the president of the upper house. Details of his Japan tour have not yet been announced, but he is expected to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, lower house speaker Michita Sakata, upper house president Mutsuo Kimura and leaders of political parties. Peng is also expected to make a tour of provincial areas.

He will be the first chairman of the Chinese parliament to visit Japan. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan in 1982 and party chief Hu Yaobang in 1983.

FISHERY TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN TOKYO 5 MARCH

OW051317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 KYODO -- Japanese and Chinese fishery negotiators started five days of talks Tuesday on the conservation of fishery resources and mutual surveillance over fishery operations. The Chinese pointed out the reductions in fishery resources such as ribbonfish, yellow croakers and sea eel in some part of the East China and Yellow Seas.

The Chinese referred to the issue in the previous negotiations held alternately in Tokyo and Beijing under a Sino-Japanese fishery agreement signed in 1975 covering fishing rights and territorial limits in the two seas. The Japanese negotiators expect that the Chinese will propose, as they did last year, extension of the areas closed to fishing to about three times their original size, covering areas off Shanghai and Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces.

Six top officials, three each from the Japan-China Fishery Council and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, attended the annual meeting of the Japan-China Joint Fishery Committee, the ninth in a series, at the Foreign Ministry.

FISHERY AGENCY DIRECTOR ON U.S. WHALING RULING

OW060905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- A ruling by a U.S. federal judge declaring a sperm whaling agreement between Japan and U.S. illegal and ordering the Reagan administration to impose sanctions against Japan may have a bad impact on Japan-U.S. whaling talks scheduled for this month, a government official said Wednesday. At the talks, the two sides are to discuss an eventual ban on Japan's commercial whaling as well as an interim allocation to allow Japanese ships to kill 1,941 minke whales this season in the Antarctic Ocean.

Fishery Agency Director Keiichi Nakajima predicted that the economic sanctions, as required by the U.S. law, against violators of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) decision, would not be invoked at once, because the U.S. Commerce Department is to file an appeal to a higher court. The sanctions call for a reduction in Japan's fish catch quota in the U.S. 200-mile zone by 50 percent for the initial year and 100 percent the next year. Nakajima, however, fears that the ruling would fuel environmental and animal welfare movements by groups including Greenpeace, actively lobbying against sperm whaling.

IRAN, IRAQ URGED TO IMPROVE POW TREATMENT

OW050815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 KYODO -- Japan called on Iran and Iraq Tuesday to strictly adhere to the Geneva accord on treatment of prisoners in line with U.N. recommendations. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshio Hatano said Japan is appealing to the warring countries to promote the release and swappings of prisoners of war. He said in a statement that the Japanese Government will continue efforts to help bring about a peaceful settlement of the Gulf war.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the statement in response to the findings about POWs of a United Nations mission to Iraq and Iran in January and a U.N. debate on the issue that began in New York Monday.

The mission visited eight Iraqi camps January 11-17 and eight Iranian camps January 18-25. Iran is holding 46,262 Iraq POWs and Iraq is keeping 9,206 Iranian POWs, according to a report of the U.N. mission.

Japan expressed hope that the United Nations will continue to play an active role in helping improve the treatment of POWs and promote the release and exchanges of POWs, under the 1949 Geneva Convention. A Foreign Ministry official said the U.N. report was well balanced and evaluated highly of the U.N. initiative in the POW case.

USSR FISHING VESSEL TO VISIT SHIOGAMA 13 MAR

OW051206 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Sendai, March 5 KYODO -- Miyagi Prefecture Tuesday accepted a requested port call by a Soviet fishing vessel at Shiogama, north of here, next week under an agreement reached during recent bilateral fishery negotiations.

The Soviet Union initially requested the ship's port call from March 11 but it was postponed to March 13 due to inadequate preparations on the part of the prefecture and the Pacific coast city of Shiogama, prefecture officials said.

Prefecture and city authorities initially opposed to the port call in fear of protest action by Japanese rightists groups opposing Soviet port calls. Similar port calls by Soviet fishermen at Onahana in Fukushima Prefecture last year drew a crowd of rightists from across the country against the Russians. The Soviet Union had urged the Japanese Government to allow the country's fishing vessels operating in Pacific coastal waters to visit Japanese ports for rest of crew members.

The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo declined to give the identity of the Soviet ship scheduled to visit Shiogama, the only Japanese port accessible to Soviet fishermen at present.

LDP, OPPOSITION FAIL TO AGREE ON BUDGET REVISION

OW051327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties failed to reach final agreement Tuesday on opposition demands for revision of the fiscal 1985 budget. The LDP and opposition parties will hold a meeting of secretaries-general Wednesday morning to find a way to break the week-long Diet impasse resulting from the LDP's rejection of opposition demands.

However, the governing and opposition parties did reach a broad accord on carry out tax cuts for education and other policies in fiscal 1985. They failed to reach agreements on income tax cuts and the defense spending problem.

The LDP wants to have the fiscal 1985 budget passed by the House of Representatives by the end of this week to avoid the need to compile [words indistinct] budget.

In the meeting of secretaries-general Tuesday afternoon, LDP Secretary-General Shin Kanemaru said the LDP would make efforts to carry out income tax cuts in fiscal 1985. Kanemaru also said the LDP would do its utmost to make tax cuts on education and two other policies. The opposition parties pressed the LDP for a more clearcut promise on the income tax cuts.

On the defense spending problem, the opposition parties demanded the LDP commit itself beyond Prime Minister Yasuhiro [word indistinct] remarks to the Diet that he wants to hold defense spending (?below 1 percent) of the gross national product (GNP).

The LDP and opposition parties are likely to reach an agreement on the problem at Wednesday's meeting with a written promise by Kanemaru to make utmost efforts to abide by the ceiling, according to the Japan Socialist Party.

PAPER URGES 'CONTINUATION OF THREE REVOLUTIONS'

SK031348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 2 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 March special article: "The Three Revolutions Are Revolutions That Should Be Continued Generation After Generation"]

[Text] Today, our revolution is advancing with confidence toward socialism and communism. This is because, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are being carried out vigorously.

A classic work entitled "Let Us Further Accelerate Socialist Construction by Powerfully Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 3 March 1975, is of great significance in deepening and developing the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work scientifically and theoretically expounds the historical inevitability of the three revolutions and comprehensively elucidates the motive of their inauguration. Along with this, the work tangibly presents the tasks of powerfully accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. Because of its justness and invincible vitality, the work powerfully encourages our people's struggle to implement the three revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Long ago, our party set forth the policy of carrying out the three revolutions. It has dynamically carried out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. Our party's policy of carrying out the three revolutions is very just.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are the general line of socialist and communist construction. Only under the banner of the three revolutions can the historic cause of building communist society be accomplished brilliantly. The three revolutions are great revolutions that should be continued generation after generation. The reason why the three revolutions should be continued generation after generation is, above all, that the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are a basic way to build communism.

Communist society is the ideal society of mankind. Only when communism is built can the revolutionary cause of the working class be ultimately consummated. The socialist and communist cause is a very difficult and complicated revolutionary cause. This cause can be successfully realized only when it is based on correct lines, strategies, and tactics.

The three revolutions are the most correct revolutionary line that makes it possible to realize the principle of the inevitability of communist construction. To build the communist society, all members of society should be remodeled into communist-type men who are developed in all aspects and productivity should be developed to the extent that distribution is made in accordance with demand. In other words, the ideological and material fortresses should be captured. The two fortresses of communist construction -- ideological and material -- are inseparably linked to each other.

On the one hand, the ideological revolution should not be neglected while stressing the significance of material conditions in social life; on the other hand, efforts should not be made only for ideological work, while economic construction is weakened. Only when the work of capturing the two fortresses together is adhered to can communist society be built. This shows that only when a revolutionary line that makes it possible to capture both ideological and material fortresses of communism is adopted as a guideline can communism be constructed.

The three revolutions are the most correct line that makes it possible to capture both ideological and material fortresses of communism. Only when the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- is firmly adhered to can the issue of remodeling men into revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the leader of the revolution be resolved and the question of developing the productivity in accordance with communist society also be settled brilliantly.

The three revolutions should be carried out in the entire course of communist construction. The course of communist construction is a path along which the three revolutions are carried out. Only through the three revolutions can a socialist society which has won a complete victory -- a society which should certainly be captured along the road of communist construction -- be built.

As the revolution and construction further deepen and develop, the three revolutions should be strengthened further. Even after the complete victory of socialism is attained, the three revolutions should continue to be strengthened. Of course, when the complete victory of socialism is attained, a decisive turn in the struggle to build communism will be effected. Even though socialism, which has achieved a complete victory, has been built, however, productivity will not have reached the level at which distribution is realized in accordance with demand. The ideological consciousness of men will not yet have reached the level of the ideological consciousness of perfected communism. For this reason, to reach the high stage of communism, the revolution should be continuously carried out so that the material and spiritual preconditions associated with communism can be provided. This can be settled only when the three revolutions are carried out over a long period of time.

Only when the three revolutions are carried out generation after generation can all deep-rooted legacies, such as the gap between mental and physical labor, be completely eradicated, productivity to realize the principle of communist-type distribution be provided, and the entire society be revolutionized by educating and remodeling all members into communist-type revolutionaries.

Continuing the three revolutions generation after generation is a firm guarantee for defending and brilliantly inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause. Inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause means that the ideas and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who first pioneered the road of our revolution, are defended and the revolution is continuously carried out by inheriting them. Inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause is a basic question deciding the destiny of the revolution.

The way to realizing the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and the permanent happiness of the people lies only in inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause. Because they have inherited the chuche revolutionary cause, they have been able to perform socialist revolution, to establish the most superior socialist system in this land, and to turn our country into a dignified, independent, and self-reliant socialist power capable of self-defense. Only when we advance in accordance with the three revolutions and continue them generation after generation can the chuche revolutionary cause be inherited and consummated brilliantly.

Thoroughly defending and safeguarding the revolutionary idea and achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song serve as a basis for inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attained immortal achievements in the course by which he pioneered and advanced the Korean revolution. This is an incomparably precious asset in advancing our revolution along the single road of chuche. The chuche revolutionary cause is inherited and completed in the course of defending, safeguarding, and embodying the revolutionary idea and achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary idea and achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song can be thoroughly defended, safeguarded, and embodied through the three revolutions.

Only when the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are vigorously carried out can the outdated ideological legacies which still remain in the minds of the people be eradicated and the people be firmly armed with the revolutionary idea of the party and the leader. Along with this, as intended by the party and the leader, the socialist system can be further consolidated and developed and the material and technological foundations of communism be solidly laid by making progress in economic and cultural construction.

The chuche revolutionary cause is the cause of our party. Through his outstanding wisdom and creative ideological and theoretical activities, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has presented numerous ideological theories in all fields, including the fields of politics, the economy and culture.

Our party's ideology and theory, ones that defend and greatly develop the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas, are the guidelines that point to the correct path for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction as the leader wishes. This being the case, a thorough defense and embodiment of our party's ideology, theory, and exploits achieved in the process of the revolutionary struggle is a fundamental problem which arises in inheriting the revolutionary cause of the chuche.

A vigorous launching of the three revolutions provides a decisive guarantee for embodying our party's ideology and theory. All party members and working people should continuously launch the three revolutions without interruption in the belief that a thorough implementation of the three revolutions is the best way to defend and embody our party's ideology and theory.

Under the wise leadership of the party, the three revolutions are being pushed forward vigorously from generation to generation in our country. Our country's three revolutions began jointly with the beginning of the work of building a new society. Under the banner of the three revolutions, our people launched the movement to fully mobilize the ideas needed for the founding of the state, the movement for the promotion of production, and the movement to eliminate illiteracy in the days following national liberation, and then successfully fulfilled 3-year and 5-year plans.

Nearly 40 years have passed since the beginning of the building of a new society which started immediately after national liberation. Our party's line of the three revolutions is being implemented more thoroughly by the new generations. Today, our people are engaged in the three revolutions in accordance with very high demands aimed at eliminating all aspects of social life of the old society's legacy on a national scale and at completely achieving independence for the working people.

The cause of imbuing the society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated because the three revolutions are being pushed ahead successfully in our country from generation to generation.

Under the wise leadership of the party center, our people are now full of determination to carry out the three revolutions to the end, regarding them as lasting revolutionary tasks. This is because they have realized that the implementation of the three revolutions is the way to inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

All party members and working people will stage the three revolutions more vigorously under the party's leadership.

RADIO DENOUNCES 'SHIELD-85' EXERCISE IN SEOUL

SK060346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0248 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Article by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "A Fuss Made To Promote Confrontation Consciousness"]

[Text] According to a news report, the South Korean puppets have kicked up war exercise rackets called "Shield-85" from 4 to 7 March to increase capability for tactical operations in the metropolitan area on the hackneyed pretext of infiltration from the north. This large-scale exercise called "Shield-85," conducted under the auspices of a puppet army unit called "Shield," and with the participation of army units, police forces, Homeland Defense Reservist Forces, and militia in Seoul is primarily aimed at reviewing the rascals' defense posture in a concrete and practical manner and at promoting the security consciousness of the people.

The "Shield-85" exercise, which is very provocative and reckless in its content, nature, and aim, is a war exercise commotion designed to conceal the criminal nature of the rascals deliberately leading Korea's situation to the verge of war because of the joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets through the mobilization of vast forces numbering more than 200,000 and to fan the sentiment of confrontation and war zeal among the South Korean people by shifting responsibility for heightening tension onto us.

As is widely known, having launched the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-85," the largest one ever conducted in history, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have continuously deployed in South Korea combat units of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force and sophisticated military hardware, including many warships and aircraft, from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa, Guam, the Japanese mainland, and the Philippines.

It is well known to the world that the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-85" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is an integrated preliminary and nuclear test war designed to attack the northern half of the republic at a stroke. Because of the frantic rackets kicked up to stage the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-85," a very grave strained situation has developed on the Korean peninsula today, to the extent that the fuse of a new war could be touched off at any moment. Because of this, the people of the world, while strongly denouncing the farce staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to deliberately lead the situation to the verge of war, have unanimously demanded that they stop this farce immediately.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who have heightened tension in Korea. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets have staged a farce in launching the "Shield-85" exercise, saying that the North has created close to a war-like atmosphere. This is an absurd act of shouting: "Stop thief! Hidden behind the puppets' kicking up of war rackets called "Shield-85" under a flimsy excuse, which no one will believe, is the rascal's dark intention.

As has already been reported, the puppets suffered a serious blow in the puppet national assembly election farce staged this past February. Election results indicated that the puppets were thoroughly isolated and rejected by the people and that they will be banished from the seat of power in the near future. Perplexed by this, the puppets are maneuvering to overcome the crisis of fascist rule and thus to fulfill their desire for long-term power by cruelly suppressing and exterminating the struggle of the South Korean people to oppose dictatorship and to achieve democratization through strengthening military, fascist, dictatorial rule on the pretext of stabilization and security and by accelerating maneuvers for confrontation and war.

Needless to say, the puppets' frantic kicking up of reckless war exercise rackets called "Shield-85," while clamorously babbling about nonexistent infiltration from the North, is a link in such maneuvers. The puppets are trying to create an atmosphere of a war of northward invasion by strangling the antidictatorial fighting spirit of democratization, which has increased among the South Korean people with the passage of time, by daily kicking up such rackets of playing with fire and by promoting confrontation consciousness and war zeal among them. However, no matter what desperate maneuvers the puppets may carry out, they will never be able to exterminate the South Korean people's antidictatorial fighting spirit of democratization nor can they be saved from the crisis of downfall.

CHON'S BOASTING OF ACHIEVEMENTS TERMED 'FARCE'

SK060526 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 CMT 5 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 March commentary: "Fascist Dictator's Boasting of His Achievements"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have staged a ludicrous farce of praising the achievements during the 4 years since the inauguration of the so-called Fifth Republic. While babbling about traits that differ from the politics of the old era through the mobilization of government-patronized propaganda means, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has staged a farce of praising himself, creating the impression that he has brought about a change in political life in South Korean society by babbling about the adaptation of democracy to the South Korean climate, about clean politics, and about a policy for peaceful unification. Such a farcical act is a ludicrous political caricature designed to deceive and make a mockery of the people and to overcome the crisis of fascist rule by powdering his filthy appearance as a colonia' puppet and as a fascist dictatorial maniac.

The South Korean dictator's past course is too dirty for him to disguise himself as a democrat and as a person adhering to the principle of peace and integrity. There is no need to prove that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime -- the so-called Fifth Republic -- is a homicidal regime that has been established on the sea of blood shed by the Kwangju citizens and on the pile of the bodies of the fellow countrymen, and is a treacherous regime of war and division, which has been maintained amid the gunpowder of incessant provocative war exercises and of military buildup, and amid the frantic commotion raised in seeking anticommunist confrontation and division.

Since his usurpation of power with bayonets, and since his taking of office, the South Korean dictator has clamorously babbled about the liquidation of the old era and about the creation of a new age. While prattling about the four-point goal in running state affairs and about three liberations, he has made a fuss, creating the impression that he will bring about a new change in South Korea. With the emergence of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan, however, a new age has not been ushered in South Korea; rather, the dark rule of Yusin -- a tyrannical order -- has become rampant there, accompanied by fascism and terrorism.

By putting up a billboard for the adaption of democracy to the South Korean climate and for liberation from political tyranny, the puppet has, behind the curtain of this billboard, turned South Korea into a prison of the people and into the grave of democracy and civil rights in a much more dismal manner than that used during the period of dictatorial rule by his predecessor. While clamorously babbling about liberation from a war and about peaceful unification in words only, pretending that he desires peace, he has, in fact, frantically run amok to increase military capability and to make war preparations in a much more frantic manner than any of the puppets who had succeeded him.

While staging provocative war exercises in succession against us, he has led the situation to the brink of war. While shouting for anticommunist confrontation and for unification by annihilating communism whenever he has opened his eyes, he has thrown cold water on the people's ardent desire for reunification and built more barriers between the North and the South.

Chon Tu-hwan has clamorously babbled about the construction of a democratic and welfare society and about liberation from poverty. These remarks are plausible but empty words designed to make the people cherish a delusion. The economic crisis in South Korea further deepened shortly after his seizing power because of production decrease, stagnation in exports, and an increase in foreign debts. As a result, the people's livelihood was bogged down in an abyss of misery, and South Korea has been reduced to a living hell.

Among the successive rulers in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most ugly ringleader of those who have amassed property in an illegal manner. Since the puppets' creation of the slogan for eliminating three great negative attitudes, there has been no single large-scale scandal committed in South Korea in which he has not been directly implicated.

Such being the case, how impudent and brazen traitor Chon Tu-hwan is to advocate clean politics! Indeed, Chon Tu-hwan is a merciless and brutal military hooligan who does not know the country and the people and who lacks morality and ideals. No matter how busily he may unpack the bundle of achievements, this bundle will only emit an offensive odor of fascism, war, treachery, division, and irregularities.

The puppet traitor's advertisement of his achievements is aimed at blocking the future path of the democratic development of South Korean society and of the fatherland's reunification and at fulfilling a sordid and wild desire for long-term power by deceiving the people and strengthening treacherous, fascist, and tyrannical rule.

The puppet has cantankerously pretended that he will follow the system of a single presidential term and realize the peaceful transfer of power. In light of his construction of a castle in the sky -- the image of the 21st century that will not arrive during his term of office -- we can see his wicked plot to span, with this castle, a bridge to a new era that will begin 15 years from now, and to move toward making the same error as his predecessor by using this bridge in extending his term of office.

The peaceful transfer of power advocated by him is a trick designed to conceal a conspiracy for long-term power. No matter how eagerly traitor Chon Tu-hwan may advertise his achievements by using flowery words, he will never be able to conceal his dirty appearance as a human butcher who has stained his hands with the blood of the people, as a political swindler who does not know politics and the people, and as a heinous enemy of peace and reunification, nor can he deny the fact that the present military and fascist regime in South Korea is the ugly tool of colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists.

Under terrorist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime, South Korea -- a land of suffering -- has been converted into a zone of misery in the people's livelihood and into the most miserable living hell at the end of the 20th century, and the people's curse, rancor, and resentment against puppet Chon Tu-hwan have increased with the passage of time. Fascist, devious, and treacherous rule forced by the Chon Tu-hwan ring will surely face the greater resistance of the people and will be unable to avoid downfall.

COALMINERS CALL FOR INDEPENDENT UNION IN SOUTH

SK060353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA) -- About 500 miners and their wives rose up again in a massive struggle on March 5 in demand of an independent trade union at the Changsong coal mine in South Korean Kangwon Province, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

Carrying banners reading "Go away pro-'government' labour union", they swarmed to the mine compound, blocked the coal pits and put up a fierce fight, refusing to work. They angrily accused the current "leadership of the trade union" of outrageously infringing upon the democratic rights and freedom of the workers, acting as stooges of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and strongly demanded that the workers be allowed to directly elect the trade union chairman at their free will. Coal production was suspended by the massive protests of the workers and their wives, who seized control of the mine, says the report.

The workers rose up in sit-in protests earlier, lashed into fury when the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "retained" their stooge as the mine's "union chief" through "indirect elections" on March 2. This struggle continued for three consecutive days till it developed into a massive struggle on the fifth, joined by their wives. Upset by this, the fascist clique rushed 280 police to the scene to ring the mine and detain more than 10 protesters. But the miners and their wives are persisting in their struggle.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS GROUP LEAVES FOR CHINA

SK052319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here today by plane for a visit to China. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS RWANDA

SK051101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, visited Rwanda from February 24 to 27. The delegation had talks with functionaries of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda on February 25.

That day the delegation separately met and had conversations with Bonaventure Habimana, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for development of Rwanda, Maurice Ntahobari, president of the Rwanda National Development Council, and the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The talks and conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the delegation was invited to a party by the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. Present there were the member of the Central Committee, and chairman of the Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs, of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, who is president of the High Court, the advisor to the presidency, the economic affairs advisor and the chief of protocol of the movement. The attendants at the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

During its visit to Rwanda the delegation went round various places including a cattle pasture in Butare prefecture.

Meets With President

SK050341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA) -- Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, on February 27 met the delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Habyarimana Juvenal.

President Habyarimana Juvenal expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Turning to the impressions of his Korean visit, he expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and the workers' Party of Korea. Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Rwanda and Korea, he declared that there was no change in the stand of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Government of Rwanda supporting the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS POLITICAL BAN ON 14 DISSIDENTS

Government Announcement

SK060156 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Report on ROK Government's 6 March lifting of political ban]

[Text] This is a special news report of the Korea Broadcasting System. The political ban has been totally lifted. You will directly hear a statement from Hwang Son-pil, spokesman for Chongwadae:

[Hwang -- live] On the occasion of the fourth anniversaries of the inauguration of the 5th Republic and of the 12th president, His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan totally lifted the political ban, as of 6 March, by removing the ban imposed on the remaining 14 persons who have been banned from participating in political activities until June 1983 in accordance with the special measure law on the purification of the political climate.

It is understood that this measure has been taken as a result of His Excellency the president's judgment that, as shown in the last 12th parliamentary general elections, now is the time to liquidate the old-fashioned legacies of the old-era politics, further develop new-era politics, and accelerate the advance toward acclimatization of democracy at a time when a new political climate is substantially taking root in stability amidst the harmony of freedom and order.

His excellency the president has already lifted political bans on three occasions and continued thus far to take measures for national reconciliation so that all of our citizens can forget the awkward twists and turns of the past and cooperate in joining in the state tasks for advancement and development through autonomy and open-heartedness. This measure has also been taken, in accordance with such an idea, by his excellency the president.

With this measure as momentum, it is hoped that all persons involved in politics will realize that the citizens expect them to fully understand that this total lifting of the political ban really means moving forward toward a new chapter of history, not going back to the old era, and to renew their determination to eternally bid farewell to the politics of unreasonableness and confusion, while using, as a lesson, the historical experiences in which the outmoded political climate of corruption and agitation, violence and machination, impeded the country's development and brought about national tragedies, and while regarding, as a summons, the citizens' desire for a leap toward advancement on the basis of the absolute stability.

Reportage on Announcement

SK060300 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan freed the final 14 outcasts Wednesday from the grip of a 1980 special decree barring them from political activities over the past four years, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced here. Among the 14 are former presidential candidate of the now-defunct New Democratic Party (NDP) Kim Tae-chung, former NDP president Kim Yong-sam and former prime minister Kim Chong-pil from the government of the late president Pak Chung-hui. The special measures law for the renovation of the political climate, which was enacted in 1980 to oust a total of 567 former politicians from politics until June 1983, thus now bars none from political activities. "As of March 1985, no one will be bound by that law," Hwang said.

Hwang said that the elimination of the ban "stems from President Chon's determination that since a new political climate is now prevailing amid stability born of a harmonizing blend of freedom and order, as illustrated by the recent elections for the 12th National Assembly, the negative legacies of the old-era politics must be fully eliminated and a new political modus operandi further promoted to accelerate the cultivation of the democracy that is taking root in Korea."

Hwang noted that the president took similar steps on three previous occasions to reduce the scope of the ban in order to promote a "freer and more open society conducive to the participation and cooperation of the entire citizenry in the task of building a nation in the forefront of development and the casting away of the burdensome vestiges of past national vicissitudes." "It is hoped that this lifting of the ban will provide a new opportunity for all those involved in politics to better learn the lesson of history that an antiquated political climate characterized by corruption, demagoguery, violence and intrigue impedes national development and eventually leads to a national tragedy," Hwang said.

The spokesman added, "It is hoped that they will not only realize that the desire of the people, in fact a popular mandate, is to leap forward to the forefront of development from a spring board of absolute stability but that the total abolition of the political ban must not mean a regression into the old era but rather a stride forward toward a brighter future and thereby determine to part forever with politics of impropriety and confusion."

The 11 others affected in the fourth and final lifting of the four-year-and-four-month political ostracism are Yi Hu-nak, Kim Chang-kun, O Chi-song and Song Nak-hyun, all former lawmakers of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republic Party of the late President Pak Chong-Hui; Yi Chul-hui, a former lawmaker of the now-defunct Yujong-Hoe; Kim Sang-hyon, Hong Yong-ki and Kim Myong-yun, all former NDP lawmakers; Yun Hyok-pyo, an ex-NDP member; former legislator Kim Yun-sik; and Kim Tok-yong, once chief secretary to Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Tae-chung, however, will not be allowed to resume his political activities because he is still stripped of civil rights for his 20-year prison term suspended when he was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment two years ago after serving two and a half years in prison, according to government officials. Kim was sentenced to death in 1980 on sedition charges. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment the following year, however. It was further reduced to 20-year prison term a year later. Kim returned home four days before the nation's Feb. 12 general elections to reorganize the National Assembly, in which the newly-born New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) espoused by him and Kim Yong-sam emerged as the new leading opposition by 67 seats of the 276-seat parliament.

Yi Chul-hui, who had served as deputy director of the KCIA before he became a lawmaker of the Yujong-Hoe, now-defunct pro-government fraternity floor group, will not be eligible for political activities either because he is now serving prison terms for his involvement in a multi-million dollar financial scandal in 1983.

Diplomatic Corps Briefed

SK052341 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok yesterday briefed the Seoul diplomatic corps on the lifting of the political ban scheduled for today.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official quoted Yi as saying that politics in Korea have become stable enough to allow for the freeing of 14 people from the political restrictions.

KIM TAE-CHUNG INFORMED OF HOUSE ARREST LIFTING

SK060051 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 March, Mr Kim Tae-chung was informed by the Mapo police station that he would be freed from house arrest at 1000 on 6 March, at the same time when he would be freed from the political ban.

Kim's Reaction

OW060411 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0303 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The ROK Government today lifted in full measure a ban for political activities imposed on 14 political figures, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. However, Kim Tae-chung will still be bound by the regulations concerning political activities because of his suspended prison term.

[Begin Kim Tae-chung recording in Japanese] Although I feel the lifting has come rather late, the government has started, at any rate, correcting its mistakes. My attitude is to take this as the first step towards democratization by acting in concert, to some extent, with the aspiration and determination of the people as indicated in the election [end Kim recording]

Meeting With Kim Yong-sam

SK060926 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's two most prominent dissidents, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam met Wednesday for the first time in nearly five years and exchanged feelings over the lifting of the political ban imposed on them more than four years ago. The two Kims' half-hour reunion took place when Kim Yong-sam visited his fellow dissident at the latter's house in western Seoul shortly after the government announced the lifting. President Chon Tu-hwan freed the two Kims and 12 others earlier in the day from the political ban imposed on 567 former politicians and dissident leaders in November 1980. Except for the 14 final outcasts, all of the figures have already been allowed to resume political activity or have died since that time.

In a brief press interview subsequent to the reunion, Kim Tae-chung, former presidential candidate of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), expressed thanks to his supporters and said, "In any position, I will endeavor for the nation's democratization." Kim avoided a clear answer to whether he will join the National Council for Promotion of Democracy led by Kim Yong-sam and said, "I will discuss that matter with Mr. Kim in the near future."

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam, former NDP president, said that he well understands people's aspiration for a unified opposition in the country. "Although there lie ahead many rivers for us to cross, I will cooperate without selfishness for the democratization," he added.

NO TAE-U OPTIMISTIC ABOUT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

SKO60305 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] In connection with political developments in the wake of the full-scale lifting of the political ban, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said on 5 March: If the DJP spruces itself up and regards the opposition parties as good-will competitors, the opposition parties will show a desirable attitude. I believe that no politician, when freed from the political ban, will turn his back on the ardent yearnings of the people, who hope for political stability.

Speaking to reporters on the afternoon of 5 February, Chairman No said: In view of the season, there is a possibility of social unrest. But I believe we can overcome such a difficult period if all the people in the country lead society well on the basis of mutual understanding. He continued: I believe that the opposition parties will not approach us with the theory of black is black and white is white, as they did in the past if we approach them with sincerity.

Touching on the current presidential election system, Chairman No said: Some people who have the wrong idea about the current presidential election system believe it to be identical to that of the Yusin era, when a president was elected by an electoral college called the National Council for Unification. However, the current presidential election system based on votes of the electoral college has the same advantage as the U.S. presidential election system. In the next breath, however, Chairman No said: If the current presidential election system based on votes of the electoral college is found to have some defects, suggestions will be accepted. He thus implied that the DJP is willing to partially alter the system within the framework of not destroying the current system.

Mentioning the issue involving the amnesty and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, Chairman No said that "a legal issue and a political issue are two different things," indicating that no measure will be taken to grant him amnesty or reinstate him in the foreseeable future.

LIFT TO EFFECT STRUCTURE OF OPPOSITION FORCES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The removal of a political ban for 14 politicians, which will be announced today, is likely to affect the overall structure of the opposition forces, particularly the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Top leaders of the NDP are discussing in secrecy how to cope with new political situations to be brought in by the release of oppositionists Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung from the ban, informed party sources said. They said that leaders of the new party, being in fact wirepulled by the two Kims are considering admitting the two Kims into the party as "permanent advisors." The entry of the two Kims into a single party may change the present "multiple-party political system" into something like a "two-party system" composed of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the NDP, political analysts opined.

Yu Kap-chong, president of a splinter opposition party, who was elected in Chongup-Chongju, Cholla-pukto, entered the NDP along with his followers yesterday. With the joining of Yu, the number of lawmakers-elect of the NDP increased to 69.

According to political sources, more than 10 lawmakers-elect of the moderate Democratic Korea Party are seeking to join NDP. The sources said that the lifting of the ban affecting the two Kims can accelerate the merger between the NDP and the DKP. The DKP now has 35 lawmakers-elect. In addition, a few lawmakers-elect of the third opposition Korea National Party have expressed their intentions to join the NDP.

On the other hand, some leaders of the KNP are considering admitting the other blacklisted politician Kim Chong-pil, ex-chairman of the disbanded ruling Democratic Republican Party, as the party's standing advisor. Kim, who is now staying in the United States, has not given any commitment, party sources said.

Close aides of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung agreed that the two Kims, one-time rivals in the days of the now defunct New Democratic Party, would not immediately join the party. Party sources said that the "hasty" entrance of the two Kims into the party might break off a power balance in the party, which has been precariously maintained among three major factions.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the so-called Sangdo-dong faction has in fact held the leadership of the party through party president Yi Min-u, being checked by the Tonggyo-dong group led by Kim Tae-chung and a coalition of moderates. In case of the release from the ban, Kim Yong-sam will be able to resume political activities at once because he is not under any legal restrictions, but Kim Tae-chung needs restoration of his civil rights by the government. Kim Tae-chung requires an amnesty for his 20-year prison sentence of which he served two and a half years. In this regard, it will be easy for Kim Yong-sam to strengthen his power in the NDP through his direct involvement in party affairs.

However, both members of the Sangdo-dong faction and the Tonggyo-dong faction ruled out the possibility that Kim Yong-sam would enter the party ahead of Kim Tae-chung. The faction members recalled that the two Kims pledged to cooperate with each other in the future in a joint statement issued on the occasion of the March 1 Independence Movement anniversary.

Sources close to the Tonggyo-dong faction said that the "solo" entry of Kim Yong-sam into the party would necessary bring about conflicts between the Sangdo-dong and the Tonggyo-dong factions. Members of the two powerful groups said that the two Kims recognized well the fact that the people have been "fed up with the factional feudings in the opposition circles."

Admist the reports that the removal of the political ostracism was imminent, top leaders of the NDP agreed to advance the upcoming national convention to late this month. The convention is scheduled to be held in the four coming months to rearrange the party hierarchy.

CHOSON ILBO STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF BAN LIFT

SK060804 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "On the Final Lifting of the Political Ban: What Should Be Remembered by Those Who Have Bound Others and Those Who Would Be Freed"]

[Text] The imminent final lifting of the political ban shows the change in the ruling camp, which has decided to pursue a natural course in seeking politics.

The final lifting of the ban draws people's special attention, because the leading politicians of the old ruling and opposition camps called the three Kims would be freed.

During the past 4 years, a unilateral ruling style had been imposed. Thus, certain figures were banned from joining political activities, and certain issues could not be discussed in the political arena. A policy set from above by the ruling side was the boundary, nature, and scope of politics.

However, the recent National Assembly general election showed that the people demand a comprehensive change and improvement in this kind of politics. The ruling DJP has openly accepted the people's sentiment and, thus, proposed an instant final lifting of the political ban. We affirmatively assess this. Quick response to the people's sentiment calling for change is by no means a display of weakness. Nevertheless, the ruling circles of the past had a misconception that bigoted ignoring of the call for change was a display of firm leadership.

On the occasion of the final lifting of the political ban, we urge the ruling side to be particularly aware of two significant points. First, conscientious opponents must not be regarded as enemies. Instead, they must be treated as goodwilled competitors, as No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, has consented. Second, it should be recognized that true stability for power is achieved through normal free competitions and by winning a spontaneous consensus, not through artificial control.

We have words also for those who would be freed from the ban. They must think that they have been unjustly banned from joining political activities. However, they should deeply realize that their deficiencies as leading political figures were a part of the factors which created such a situation.

The three Kims and all opposition figures must feel shame over the fact that they failed to correctly grasp the situation and exercise adequate leadership during the period from 26 October incident in 1979 through 17 May 1980. In particular, each of them advocated a presidential system and an exclusive one-man rule, as if he had already seized power.

Over such an improper management of the situation, they must now show a humble repentance. All of us -- those who are bound and those who would be freed, and politicians and ordinary citizens -- must now draw a lesson from such a historic phenomenon as the lifting of the political ban. This means that the vicious circle of retaliation, isolation, and bankruptcy must not be repeated. In this regard, the ruling and opposition camps must, in dealing with the political situation, seek new methods and plans for a system of political coexistence.

PARTIES REACT TO CHON'S LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

SK060504 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The DJP, New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the DKP, and the KNP all issued statements today on the total lifting of the political ban. They said: This measure is a decision for the acclimatization of democracy and for making politics advanced. We greatly welcome this.

In a statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said: President Chon Tu-hwan's measure of totally lifting the political ban imposed on 14 persons provided a momentum for liquidating the past political era and opening a new political chapter. We greatly welcome this.

Because the reality of the new-era politics which we have pursued since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic lies in the politics of harmony and dialogue, this measure of lifting the political ban is a timely decision for the acclimatization of democracy and for making politics advance.

He continued: Therefore, we expect that all politicians will pool their efforts by bringing all questions to the political forum so that the politics of responsibility can be embodied for promoting the national interests and the welfare of the citizens, both in name and reality. We do not forget the vicious political cycle that was recorded in our past constitutional history, and the ensuing political misfortune. We hope that such a loss of national strength will not be repeated again.

NKDP spokesman Pak Sil, said, in a statement: We feel that this measure is a little belated. However, with the lifting of the political ban as momentum, we strongly urge the government to abolish the political ban and guarantee all freedoms, including the freedom to engage in actual political activities, [for those involved] by immediately reinstating them.

DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang said: We welcome this measure of lifting the political ban from the standpoint that because of this measure, the unfortunate political knot has been untied. Antidemocratic political retaliatory action should not be repeated again in our constitutional history. We earnestly hope that the opposition circles will be united at an early date, thereby firmly consolidating the democratic foundation for galvanization of politics and the peaceful transfer of power.

KNP spokesman Kim Wan-tae said: This measure will serve as an important turning point for the development of our democracy. Our party, which has thus far called for the total lifting of the political ban, will make efforts to have those persons who have been politically released join us by opening the door with an active attitude in the future. With this as momentum, we will do our best to cultivate the democratic force of the party.

U.S. EXPLANATION ON HELICOPTERS DEMANDED

SK061224 Seoul YONHAP in English 1141 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday renewed its demand for a "sufficient" explanation by the U.S. Government for the illegal diversion of 87 Hughes-built helicopters to North Korea last September. In an official letter to Washington, the government in Seoul strongly asked the Reagan administration to "officially clarify" how several helicopters were delivered to the North, despite the awareness of U.S. Customs officials that they were destined for North Korea, a Foreign Ministry source said.

The letter requested immediate information about the results of investigations into the incident by the U.S. Government. It also demanded that the Reagan administration punish the officials responsible and offer a firm guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. Since Seoul sent a similar letter to Washington last Saturday, Washington has not yet given a sufficient explanation, nor taken punitive actions against responsible officials, the source said.

Because the diversion of the helicopters to the North constitutes a grave threat to the national security of South Korea, the Seoul government has asked Japan and West Germany to take punitive measures against the two Japanese and German companies reportedly involved in the incident. The punitive measures include the cancellation of their business licenses, the source said.

Through diplomatic channels, Seoul has strongly requested Italy, Japan and Argentina to cut off the supply of helicopter parts to the North. Companies in those three nations manufacture parts that can be used in the Hughes helicopters diverted to North Korea. In addition, Seoul has asked Washington to take the initiative in correcting the systematic defects of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Area (COCOM), which failed to prevent the illegal sale of helicopters to the North, the source said.

Countermeasures Sought

SK060122 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The government called a meeting of the concerned ministries at the Foreign Ministry on the afternoon of 5 March to seek countermeasures in connection with the diversion of U.S. Hughes helicopters to North Korea. The meeting was presided over by Yi Sang-ok, vice foreign minister.

The meeting, which was attended by working-level officials of the Foreign, Defense, Trade and Industry, and other concerned Ministries, discussed various countermeasures that our government would seek concerning the diversion of the helicopters.

HELICOPTER ISSUE EXTENDS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

SK060918 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Pu Chi-yong]

[Text2 The incident of exporting helicopters manufactured by the U.S. Hughes Co. to North Korea has flared up as a major diplomatic issue not only between Korea and the United States, but also between Korea and such key weapons-exporting countries as Japan, West Germany, and Italy.

While strongly demanding that countries involved in the export of helicopters to North Korea, for example Japan and West Germany, as well as the United States, conduct a thorough investigation into the incident and that they sternly punish those involved, the Korean Government strongly called on such countries as Japan, Italy, and Argentina that are producing helicopter parts to stop supplying North Korea with parts. With such strong demands conveyed to the countries concerned, the helicopter incident, which surfaced on 1 February in a U.S. Department of Commerce announcement, has entered a second round.

During the period from 1 February when the U.S. Department of Commerce announced the incident until 27 February when THE WASHINGTON POST reported that U.S. Customs had not taken any action against the export of helicopters even though it knew about it all the time, Korea and the United States exchanged muted but still angry telegrams. In the days following the announcement that approximately 87 Hughes helicopters had been sold to North Korea via Japan, Hong Kong, and the Netherlands, our government lodged a strong protest with the United States on 4 February, and continued to protest it without publicity through the U.S. ambassador to Korea, the Korean Embassy in the United States, and other diplomatic institutions.

Our government's demands conveyed to the United States via U.S. Ambassador Walker include: We can hardly hold back surprise and outrage over the intolerable fact that 87 helicopters, identical to the kinds of helicopters our country possesses, were sold to North Korea.

We demand that your government conduct a thorough investigation into the incident, punish sternly those involved, and that our government be kept informed of the progress of the investigation. Our government demands that the United States take steps to ensure that no similar incidents reoccur and see to it that North Korea does not receive supplies of parts. And finally, we demand that the United States initiate efforts to strengthen the activity of the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas [COCOM].

At the same time, the government began to demand that West Germany and Japan take similar steps: that West Germany should punish the middleman, Delta-avia, and take steps to prevent a similar incident from occurring again and that Japan investigate the illegal acts by a Japanese shipper which is believed to have shipped two of the helicopters to North Korea.

The point is that the United States has not yet tried to explain this incident, although it has been a month since it was made public and despite our government's strong protest.

Admittedly, the United States has reasons to have failed to do so. The internal dispute between offices of the U.S. Administration over the export management law, begun with the Carter administration's restriction in export of weapons to foreign countries imposed in 1976 that lasted for the last 10 years, makes it impossible to discover who is responsible for the export of weapons to North Korea. However, we cannot overlook the fact that one country's security can be bullied simply by another's export management law even after discounting the reality of international politics.

The dispute between the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Commerce over who is responsible for authorization of export licences, which flared up again with the export of helicopters, has deteriorated to the point that officials from both departments find themselves fist-fighting. However, the U.S. Government has so far notified our government that the U.S. Government is now taking legal actions against those responsible and steps to bring the controversy under control and that investigation into the companies involved in the export will take time. Therefore, the Korean Government must understand it.

Despite such a moderate response from the United States, our government took a stronger measure of demanding that Japan, Italy, and Argentina, the three countries that produce and export helicopter parts, stop supplying North Korea with parts. This not only calls attention to the seriousness of the issue but also indicates what impact this incident will have on relations between Korea and the United States.

Judging from all these facts, our government should realize the contradiction inherent to weapons export policy as practiced by Western countries as well as the limit on COCOM activity, which were exposed by the helicopter export incidents, should effect a new turning point in formulating policy toward Western countries, and should take this incident as an opportunity to redefine the security concept.

EDITORIAL ON MILITARY EXERCISE TO DEFEND SEOUL

SK060005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Security of Seoul"]

[Text] This Republic's national functions are lopsidedly centered on Seoul which, for that reason, has become overcrowded. A fourth of South Korea's population lives in the capital city.

Worse yet, Seoul is located so near the truce line that North Korean jetfighters may reach it in less than five minutes. All this makes the defense of Seoul all the more important, especially given Pyongyang's aggressive inclinations, which are as apparent as ever.

North Korea's strategies are likely aimed at seizing Seoul first, as rapidly as possible. Thus we must be best prepared to protect Seoul from a possible northern attack at all costs.

A four-day military exercise, dubbed Pangpae (Shield) 85, was launched Monday to improve defense readiness in Seoul and its vicinity. The drill is focused on the realistic training of reservists as well as active servicemen in preparation for a possible aerial infiltration by North Korean commando troops.

The Pyongyang regime has recently purchased 87 U.S.-built helicopters that are similar to those used in the South. It has come at a time when Pyongyang is reinforcing its infiltration capability, combined with a 100,000-man commando force. These developments should make us ever more vigilant and alert so as not to be vulnerable to such attempts.

Preparedness is a strong deterrence. Spiritual readiness is equally important. To insure our survival and viability, we must look squarely at the harsh realities and bolster our security awareness. It goes without saying that defending Seoul is to defend this Republic. No shortcomings or loopholes should be allowed in our defense of this capital city. But, given the nature of urban defense, the security of Seoul is a matter that cannot be accomplished without spontaneous cooperation from ordinary citizens.

We must also guard against Pyongyang's attempts to ferment political unrest here. Stepping up security awareness is the way of foiling northern schemes to communize the whole peninsula.

HIGH SCHOOLS STUDENT DEFENSE CORPS ABOLISHED

SK060011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] As in universities and colleges, the Student Defense Corps at high schools will also be abolished this year. In a meeting of superintendent of education board held yesterday, the Ministry of Education announced a plan to replace the 10-year-old Student Defense Corps in high schools with self-governing student councils beginning from the fall semester. Participants of the meeting were told, however, to maintain the current defense corps system until this semester.

The ministry required that students must exceed 80 points in their school grade average in order to be eligible to run for the chairmanship of the council. Anyone who has ever been disciplined cannot qualify for the post. Other details, including the method of electing the council chairman, will be left to the discretion of individual schools. It pointed out that recent inspections of some high schools revealed that they had falsified academic performance records for some students who wanted to go abroad for study. Under the current regulations, for high school graduates to be eligible to apply for overseas study they must belong to the upper 20 percent of their class.

In a set of directives to the superintendents, the ministry also advised that schools help to discard of incorrectly Romanized names of places in their neighborhood. The Romanization of names of persons and places should be based on the unified system announced by the ministry last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC PRESIDENT'S VISIT

U San Yu, Li Hold Talks

BK050709 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The visiting PRC president, Li Xiannian, and U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held talks at the Council Hall of the People's Assembly Building at 0915 today.

Also present at the talks were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; State Council member U Sein Lwin; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy premier and minister for planning and finance; General Thura Kyaw Htin, deputy premier and defense minister; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; U Tint Swe, chairman of the reception committee and minister for industry-I; U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to the PRC; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the President's Office; and U Thein Han and U Aung Thant, directors general of the Foreign Ministry.

President Li Xiannian was accompanied by PRC State Councillor Ji Pengfei; Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing; Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Mingda, PRC ambassador to Burma; (Sheng Xingging), personal secretary to the president; and responsible officials.

Xu Xin Meets Defense Minister

BK051540 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff of the PRC People's Liberation Army, who accompanied PRC President Li Xiannian to Burma, at 1400 today paid a courtesy call on General Thura Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and defense minister, at No 14 Inya Yeiktha in Rangoon.

Also present at the meeting were Lieutenant General Saw Maung, deputy defense minister and Army vice chief of staff; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Win, naval vice chief of staff; Major General Ko Gyi, air vice chief of staff; and Colonel (?Pe Nyunt), director of Defense Services Intelligence.

Accompanying the PRC deputy chief of General Staff, Xu Xin, were his assistant (Wang Jinhua), and the military attache and the assistant military attache of the PRC Embassy in Burma.

Ji Pengfei Calls on U Tun Tin

BK051554 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] PRC State Councillor Ji Pengfei, who accompanied President Li Xiannian to Burma, at 1500 today visited the Ministry of Planning and Finance and called on Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance.

Also present at the meeting were Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Mingda, PRC ambassador to Burma; (Yang Qilin), deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Division.

Accompanying Minister Thura U Tun Tin were U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister for information and culture; Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko, deputy ministers for planning and finance; U Hla Shwe, deputy minister for foreign affairs; U Than Maung, deputy minister for culture; and U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to the PRC.

A protocol, under which a theater will be constructed by the PRC Government as a gift to the Burmese Government, was signed at the meeting. The Chinese Government was represented by State Councillor Ji Pengfei, while Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin represented the Burmese Government in signing the protocol.

Lu Xuejian Inspects Stadium

BK051538 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is a member of the delegation accompanying PRC President Li Xiannian to Burma, in the company of Dr Maung Shein, deputy minister for planning and finance, and U Kyin Hlaing, deputy construction minister, inspected the first national stadium construction project in Thuwanna at 1600 today.

U Ne Win Visits Li

BK051420 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian arrived in Burma on a state visit on 4 March at the invitation of U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. At 1700 today, U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] visited the guesthouse and greeted President Li Xiannian. PRC State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Secretary U Htwe Han of BSPP Headquarters were also present at the meeting between BSPP Chairman U Ne Win and President Li Xiannian.

At 1815, BSPP Chairman U Ne Win left the guesthouse after bidding farewell to President Li Xiannian.

U San Yu Hosts Banquet

BK051520 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of visiting PRC President Li Xiannian, his wife, and members of his delegation at the reception hall of the People's Assembly compound at 1900 today.

Also present at the banquet were State Council members headed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and their wives; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, and members of that council; U Mying Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, his wife, and council members; U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, his wife, and council members; deputy ministers; U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to the PRC, and his wife; Mr Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Philippine ambassador, and his wife; Huang Mingda, PRC ambassador to Burma; vice chiefs of staff; and personnel from the military and civilian circles.

At the banquet, President U San Yu first delivered a speech and raised a toast to the guests. After President U San Yu's speech, the state military band played the national anthem of the PRC. This was followed by President Li Xiannian's return speech. The state military band then played Burma's national anthem.

Before the food was served, a modern music troupe of the Burma Broadcasting Service entertained the guests. A round of traditional Burmese music was presented by the cultural troupe of the Culture Ministry's Fine Arts Department during the dinner. After dinner, a variety dance show was staged for the guests at the Thabin Hall in the People's Assembly compound.

MILITARY SUCCESS REPORTED IN KOMPONG THOM

BK060701 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The security forces of Kompong Thom Province have cooperated with the revolutionary state power and people in all localities instrengthening defense and construction in their villages and communes. Recently, our combatants closely cooperated with Vietnamese volunteer troops and killed 6 bandits, wounded 13 others, and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition, and military material. The brilliant victories of our Revolutionary Armed Forces have discouraged and weakened the bandits.

Twenty-nine compatriots recently abandoned the enemy's rank and surrendered to the revolutionary state power with their weapons. The clemency policy of the party and state has let these 29 brothers and sisters live peacefully with their families. Furthermore, the security forces of Kompong Thom Province have made every effort to study military tactics and improve their battle ability with a high sense of responsibility. At present, the security forces of Kompong Thom Province are determined to increase their fighting spirit and are always ready to fight and destroy all maneuvers and the psychological war of the enemy in order to maintain security for the people.

WESTERN BORDER FORCES CLAIM 'BRILLIANT VICTORY'

BK060840 Phom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The Armed Forces defending the border have closely cooperated to attack an important point in the western region of the fatherland to continue sweeping all bases of the three groups of bandits, and they have scored a brilliant victory.

The Thai reactionaries have made every effort to maintain the Pol Pot remnants spiritually and materially, to strengthen their forces and to rescue them from their defeat at the beginning of 1985. The Pol Pot bandits gathered their remaining forces to defend their last command post.

Due to the firm determination of our two Revolutionary Armed Forces, our combatants cooperated and launched a strong offensive against the bandits. The enemy soldiers were seriously defeated. A total of 271 enemy soldiers were put out of action. We seized 1,255 assorted weapons -- including 15 mortars and DK's, 34 B-40's, 2 12.7-mm machineguns -- 2,300 mortar shells, 7 metric tons of AK ammunition, 20 metric tons of rice, and 9 radios. We also destroyed an ammunition depot and a rice storehouse.

VODK COMMENTS ON LOW MORALE OF SRV ARMY

BK040356 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, recently published a series of articles admitting that the morale of the Vietnamese Army, which has defeated the war machines of France and the United States in the past 30 years, is now falling apart. Vietnamese officers are abusing their powers to mistreat their subordinates. Some articles say many Vietnamese soldiers whose task was to stand guard instead went out to chat in stores and on pavements. Other articles talks about some officers committing inappropriate and brutal acts against their subordinates. These officers cannot control their soldiers. Furthermore, many international observers believe that these incidents clearly show that the current Vietnamese Army is not a socialist army.

In Vietnam itself, the Vietnamese Army is already in this state. In Cambodia, it is worse than this. Vietnamese soldiers have been plundering people's property, raping children, drinking, and quarreling every day. The true nature of the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia is that of an aggressor army.

CGDK SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV AGRICULTURAL POLICY

BK060545 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
0500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[5 March Statement by the CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman on "Vietnamese Policy To Starve the Cambodian People" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, through their out-and-out lackeys in Phnom Penh, stated that because of natural disasters this year's rice crop in Cambodia has been seriously damaged. In fact, the Cambodian people cannot work their rice fields, not because of natural disasters, but because the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have rounded up people to clear forests to defend their main and strategic roads both along the border in western Cambodia and inside the country.

People were rounded up in the rainy season, when it is time to till the land, and also during the dry season when people have to harvest their crops. This is the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' policy to starve to death and exterminate the Cambodian people and race.

Now they have ordered their out-and-out lackeys to moan about the damage of food crops to dupe international opinion and ask for international humanitarian assistance to feed their aggressor soldiers and to continue to exterminate people. With utmost rage, we denounce and condemn these dirty and deceitful maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their cruel and savage policy to exterminate the Cambodian race, and appeal to all international humanitarian organizations not to provide assistance to the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to feed their aggressor forces to exterminate the Cambodian people.

We appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to put further pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and demand that they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions the United Nations has adopted for the past 6 years to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry
Democratic Kampuchea, 5 March 1985

CENSUS COMMITTEE COMMENDS FULFILLMENT OF WORK

BK021429 Vietiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Mar 85

["Press release" issued by Central Population Census Guidance Committee on 1 March]

[Text] According to the result of the inspection in certain regions by the guidance committees and cadres of the office of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee in Vietiane municipality and according to reports from the population census offices of various localities, the population census in various localities on 1 March 1985 has been carried out in an enthusiastic atmosphere. It is noted that the questions asked by the surveyors and the answers given by the fraternal people of various tribes, students, intellectuals, cadres, soldiers, police, state employees, and workers are complete and correct in accordance with the spirit and contents of the questions on the population census registration form. This is because the fraternal people, cadres, soldiers, police, students, intellectuals, state employees, and workers have clearly and profoundly understood and been confident in the correct line and policy of the party and government on this work. With a good support and assistance given by the fraternal people, the population census registration on the 1st day has been effectively carried out. The Central Population Census Guidance Committee, therefore, would like wholeheartedly to praise and hail the fraternal people of various tribes and administrations at all levels as well as all cadres, soldiers, police, state employees, and workers for contributing to the task.

However, in certain regions and localities, the population census on this historical occasion has not been carried out as effectively as expected. Therefore, the Central Population Census Guidance Committee would like to call on all fraternal people of various tribes, students, intellectuals, personages, cadres, soldiers, police, state employees, and workers to cooperate voluntarily and consciously with the surveyors and village headmen, who are performing the task, in order to enable the line and policy of the party and state on the historical nationwide population census in 1985 to be effectively and fully implemented. They are also asked to heighten vigilance and to be prepared to quickly smash all enemy schemes of sabotage, subversion, deceitful propaganda, distortion of facts, and slander.

[Signed] The Central Population Census Guidance Committee

[Dated] Vientiane, 1 March 1985

LEADERS RECEIVE AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK060952 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Vietiane, March 6 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has received Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who arrived here this morning. Also present at the reception were Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and J.B. Campbell, Australian ambassador to Laos.

Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan had a friendly talk with his guest, during which he warmly welcomed Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's visit (his second visit to Laos). He said that this visit would broaden the friendship relations and cooperation between Laos and Australia. K. Phomvihan and Bill Hayden also discussed regional and other issues of mutual interest for peace and stability in the region.

REPORTAGE ON SRV ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TA TUM

Thai Soldiers Killed

HK060558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 6 Mar 85

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Surin, Thailand, March 6 (AFP) -- Hundreds of Vietnamese troops who tried a rear attack against a Cambodian resistance camp on the Thai border were today trapped inside Thailand in fierce fighting with Thai soldiers and Khmer guerrillas, resistance and military sources said.

The Vietnamese incursion into Thailand came late yesterday as the Vietnamese pursued an apparently abortive attempt to take the cliff-top resistance base at Ta Tum, headquarters of guerrillas loyal to resistance leader prince Norodom Sihanouk, the sources said.

Norodom Ronnarith, Prince Sihanouk's son and representative, said at his office in this northeastern Thai city 60 km (40 miles) from Ta Tum that the four-pronged attack had turned into "a massacre for the Vietnamese." He said, "hundreds" of Vietnamese were killed and, "we are still counting the bodies," but the claim could not be independently verified.

Military sources in the border town of Aranyaprathet said 12 Thai soldiers were killed in yesterday's fighting as Sihanoukist sources here and Thai military sources in Bangkok said the guerrillas were in control of Ta Tum today. The Thai military command in Bangkok said the Army was today trying to dislodge an unspecified number of Vietnamese troops from three hills in Phra Phalai Pass, one of two kilometers inside Thailand and 50 km (35 miles) east of Ta Tum in neighboring Sisaket Province. The military identified the three hills as numbers 300, 400 and 602, but gave no further details. The region had been under the control of communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas who were driven out by the Vietnamese in fighting on Monday.

The Ta Tum base sits atop a high border escarpment, with Thailand's Surin Province at its back and the Cambodian flatland to the south. It is about 500 km (320 miles) northeast of Bangkok. An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 guerrillas are in the stronghold, according to resistance and Western sources.

A Western diplomatic source in Bangkok said the Thais had used jet fighters against the Vietnamese in fighting around Ta Tum, a report corroborated by another Western source at the border. The Thai Army declined comment.

Some 30,000 Khmer civilians were meanwhile moved from the Green Hill border evacuation site eight km (five miles) north of Ta Tum to a safer location further inside Thailand, sources said. The refugees had been evacuated to Green Hill, also known as "Camp David," from Ta Tum since last April.

Clashes between Vietnamese and guerrillas of all three Cambodian resistance factions have been reported since early in the week along sections of a 300 km (200 miles) stretch of border that encompasses the Thai provinces of Prachin Buri, Buriram, Surin and Sisaket. Thai military sources in Aranyaprathet said the Vietnamese had about 50,000 troops in the region around Ta Tum, along with 20 T-54 tanks and 28 M-113 armored personnel carriers. The Vietnamese Army has fielded between 150,000 and 170,000 troops in Cambodia since ousting the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in January 1979 and replacing it with the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime.

Air Strikes Ordered

BK060912 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Mar 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Thailand mobilised airpower today as Vietnam sought to overrun the Sihanoukist base at Ta Tum, the last major Kampuchean stronghold resisting Hanoi's dry season offensive. Field sources said air strikes were called in as Thai troops engaged in heavy fighting with about two battalions of Vietnamese soldiers who thrust into Thailand yesterday from the Ta Tum area. The Royal Thai Air Force also ordered air strikes late yesterday afternoon, field sources added. Latest reports said Vietnamese troops had penetrated three kilometres deep inside Thai territory into the Thai village of Ta Tum, located adjacent the Sihanoukist base, known as Ta Tum as well as Green Hill.

Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, interviewed in Bangkok this morning, denied reports that the Vietnamese troops had taken strategic hills in the area. He argued that fighting was still under way and the situation was confused due to rugged terrain. However, he urged confidence in the capacity of the Armed Forces and called for calm.

Field reports received by the WORLD said the Vietnamese had captured three strategic hills located some 4-5 kilometres inside Thailand. According to the reports, Thai troops of the 23rd Regiment were pounding with heavy artillery the Vietnamese digging trenches in the area. Casualties are believed to have been high as Surin Governor Sano Munlasat made appeals for blood donations over local radio and television stations yesterday.

The Vietnamese troops thrust into Thailand at approximately 5 a.m. yesterday, at about the same time as Hanoi launched the offensive on Ta Tum. Thailand promptly sent units from the 1st Battalion of the 23rd Joint Combat Regiment of the Second Army to stall the Vietnamese advance. Two platoon leaders were reportedly killed in ensuing clashes but no details were available.

The attack on the Sihanoukist base at Ta Tum began at about 5.30 a.m. yesterday. Field reports said Hanoi deployed elements of three infantry divisions -- 9,286 and 302 -- as well as its 22nd Special Regiment in the operation. Hanoi's ground troops were reportedly backed up with 20 T-54 tanks, 28 M113 armoured personnel carriers and 16 artillery pieces.

The Sihanoukists have reportedly scattered into small units to put up guerrilla-style resistance to the Vietnamese. Though fighting at the base is reportedly ongoing, there were no details of the situation. The Sihanoukist base is defended by about 5,000 men who are lightly armed. The fighting at Ta Tum has overspilled into Thailand with artillery shells driving some 2,000 Kampuchean refugees inside Thai territory. Surin Governor Sano Munlasat said several shells landed in the Thai village of Ban Charat in Buachet Sub-district, destroying a civilian house. In a precautionary measure, 3,000 Thai border villagers -- mainly women, children and the elderly -- have been moved further inland, he noted.

Meanwhile, Hanoi yesterday also attacked a key Khmer Rouge base opposite Sisaket, located further east, and dealt a final blow to Son Sann's headquarters at Ampil, field sources said. In the action opposite Sisaket, Hanoi's target was the Khmer Rouge 912nd Division based at Choam Khsan, opposite Thailand's Khun Han District. Field reports said a number of Vietnamese troops had pushed into the districts of Khantharalak, Khun Han and Khu Khan. Units from the 23rd Regiment in Kantharalak District have been despatched to seal the border and expel the intruding forces.

Border Hills Attacked

HK061038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 6 Mar 85

[By Siriphon Buranaphan]

[Text] Bangkok, March 6 (AFP) -- Thai jets and artillery today attacked three strategic border hills to dislodge Vietnamese troops who crossed the frontier yesterday during a push against Cambodian guerrillas, a Thai Army spokesman said.

At least 60 Vietnamese and two Thai soldiers were killed in the fierce fighting which erupted early yesterday after some 800 of Hanoi's troops crossed into Thai territory, Lt. Gen. Narudon Detpradiyut told journalists. A Thai military source earlier said Thai forces fought to chase Vietnamese troops from three other hills near the border with Cambodia, but no details of that clash were given at the press briefing here. A Western diplomat in Bangkok quoted a border source as saying that all Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from Thai territory by mid-day, but there was no immediate confirmation.

General Narudon said the Vietnamese seized Hills 400, 424 and 361, about two kilometers (1.3 miles) inside Thailand, in a bid to set up a rear attack on the headquarters of forces loyal to resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He said Thai jets strafed the hills and artillery pounded the Vietnamese positions after what he called the "deliberate" move to take the heights that "stand clearly within Thai territory." The bodies of 60 Vietnamese soldiers were found in the hills, 30 of them on a barbed wire barricade at an outpost on Hill 361, the general said. Two Thai soldiers were killed and 13 wounded, he said.

The Ta Tum headquarters, the last remaining resistance base in northern Cambodia, sits atop a high border escarpment with Thailand's hilly Surin Province at its back and Cambodian flatland to the south. General Narudon said the three hills, whose numbers designate their altitude in meters, form a crescent overlooking Ta Tum from the north and would furnish a commanding position from which to launch a rear attack on the base.

The Army spokesman said the size and firepower of the Vietnamese force indicated its purpose was not to immediately attack Ta Tum, but to take the three hills as a strategic firebase for a future assault. He said that Ta Tum, located 500 kilometers (320 miles) northeast of Bangkok, remained under control of the resistance despite some 200 artillery shells that fell inside the base since yesterday. Fifty shells exploded on Thai territory during the fighting, he said.

The other Thai-Vietnamese fighting reported was at Hills 300, 400 and 602 in Phra Phalai Pass, one to two kilometers (0.63 to 1.3 miles) inside Thailand and 50 kilometers (35 miles) east of Ta Tum in neighboring Sisaket Province. Resistance and Western sources said that between 3,000 and 4,000 Sihanouk guerrillas were in the Ta Tum stronghold. Thai military sources in the border town of Aranyaprathet said intelligence reports showed the Vietnamese had about 5,000 troops around Ta Tum, along with 20 T-54 tanks and 28 M-113 armored personnel carriers.

Some 30,000 Cambodian civilians were earlier moved from the Green Hill border evacuation site eight kilometers (five miles) north of Ta Tum to a safer location inside Thailand, sources said. The refugees had been evacuated to Green Hill, also known as "Camp David," from Ta Tum since last April.

The Vietnamese Army has fielded between 150,000 and 170,000 troops in Cambodia since ousting the Khmer Rouge government in January 1979 and replacing it with a pro-Hanoi regime. The Vietnamese, now in their sixth dry season offensive against Cambodia's tripartite resistance, has since November 18 overrun most border camps of the communist Khmer Rouge and the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

SRV Troops Pushed Back

HK061144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 6 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops today withdrew from three hills inside Thailand which they occupied yesterday after being pounded by Thai jets and artillery, diplomatic and resistance sources said. At least 60 Vietnamese and two Thai soldiers were killed in the fierce fighting which erupted yesterday after some 800 of Hanoi's troops crossed into Thai territory during a push against Cambodian guerrillas, Thai Army spokesman Lt. Gen. Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters.

A Western diplomat in Bangkok quoted his embassy's observer at the border as saying all Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from Thai territory by mid-day. A spokesman for the Sihanouk resistance faction here said all Vietnamese troops had been pushed back into Cambodia, adding that the guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese as they fled over the border, inflicting heavy but unspecified casualties.

General Narudon told an afternoon press briefing the fighting was continuing with Thai troops in control, but said his border information was from mid-morning.

VILLAGERS ABDUCTED BY VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK051316 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the Public Relations Department in Sisaket Province, on 4 March five villagers from Ban Sam Sao, Tambon Lalai, Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province, encountered a group of about 300 Vietnamese soldiers while they were walking to work on their plantation about 4 km from the village. Three of the villagers were abducted.

At 1900 [1200 GMT] about 20 families of Ban Sam Sao went to the town hall at Ban Chaeng Maeng Monastery for shelter after they heard gunfire about 10 km from the village. Ten villagers from Ban Lalai, Tambon Lalai, were later on abducted by the Vietnamese soldiers. Kantharalak District has dispatched officials on patrol to look after border villagers. Also on 4 March there was a report from Ban Huai Chan, Tambon Non Sung, Khun Han District, that the sound of gunfire was heard at about 0700 [0000 GMT] 5 km south of the village. Cambodian civilians then started moving toward an area about 500 meters from the village. Another group of about 1,000 was moving along.

At 0900 [0200 -- GMT] seven people from Ban Samrong Kao were abducted by Vietnamese soldiers while they were on their way to cut wood at Khao Krathung. The eighth person in the group managed to escape but was seriously wounded by a gunshot and later died. At the same time, seven people were abducted by Vietnamese soldiers at Ban Don Tha, Tambon Phran, while there were on their way to work on their farm at the foothill. One of them fled back. At 1330 [0630 GMT] a group of 12 members of the 2d Rangers Company clashed with a group of Vietnamese soldiers at Hill 306. They were encircled by about 100 Vietnamese soldiers. One Thai official escaped back.

According to a report from the Public Relations Department's correspondent in Sisaket Province, from 0500 to 0900 today [2200 GMT 4 March to 0200 GMT 5 March] about 200 shells fired by Vietnamese soldiers landed in Ban Huai Chan and Ban Nong Taman, and another 50 shells landed in Ban Nong Phu, Tambon Non Sung, in Khun Han District. Authorities in Sisaket have instructed all units concerned -- especially the hospitals in Khukhan, Khun Han, and Muang district, in Sisaket Province -- to prepare blood and medical staff to cope with emergency. Other government agencies were instructed to work in accordance with the original plan.

SPOKESMAN ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT, SITTHI'S TOUR

BK010912 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Regarding the upcoming official visit to Thailand of PRC President Li Xiannian and his wife, Sawanit Khongsiri, the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said this morning:

[Begin Sawanit recording] The PRC president, his wife, and entourage will pay an official visit to Thailand as guest of his majesty the king from 11 to 15 March 1985. During his stay in Thailand, the Chinese president will have an audience with his majesty the king at Chitlada Palace and will call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. The PRC president and entourage are scheduled to visit Chiang Mai Province on the last 2 days of the visit. This is the first visit to Thailand by the PRC leader, and it will help strengthen the good relations between the two countries. [end recording]

Regarding the Thai foreign minister's upcoming visit to India, the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department said:

[Begin Sawanit recording] During his upcoming visit to India, the foreign minister is scheduled to call on Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister and external affairs minister; to meet with Kurshid Alan Khan, minister of state for external affairs; and to lay a wreath in honor of Indira Gandhi. After the visit to India, the foreign minister and entourage will visit England from 24 to 27 March, France between 27 to 30 March, and Portugal from 30 March to 3 April. [end recording]

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS CHILDRESS ON MIA ISSUE

BK051449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1436 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Richard Childress, member of the U.S. National Security Council, visited Vietnam 3-5 March 1985. Accompanying him was Ann Griffiths, executive director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

During his stay in Vietnam Richard Childress was received by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Both sides exchanged frank and useful views on the problem of U.S. servicemen missing in Vietnam and problems relating to the two countries.

Also participating in various meetings on the U.S. side was Ann Griffiths, and on the Vietnamese side was Comrade Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister, and a number of officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On 5 March, the U.S. delegation left for the United States.

Talks 'Frank, Useful'

HK051308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1221 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Hanoi, March 5 (AFP) -- A U.S. delegation left here today after talks with Vietnamese officials on U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA's) from the Vietnam war and other bilateral issues. Official Vietnamese sources said the talks had been "frank and useful" and had covered "bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest".

Commenting on a statement by a high-ranking U.S. official on an eventual normalisation of diplomatic relations between Washington and Hanoi, official Vietnamese sources said both countries would have to show "good faith" and "not present conditions".

(U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Paul Wolfowitz said yesterday in Jakarta that Washington would not normalise relations with Hanoi until a political solution to the Cambodian conflict had been achieved.)

No further information was available on the talks between the U.S. delegation and Vietnamese officials. Official Vietnamese sources said the U.S. delegation met with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other Vietnamese officials.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS THAI BACKING OF POLPOTISTS

OW060823 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Mar 6 -- The Soviet official government newspaper IZVESTIYA in a recent issue denounced Thai troops' assistance to Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in the latter's attacks on Kampuchean villages, killing many civilians, looting food, burning houses, and destroying bridges and roads there. The paper said: "The imperialists consider the acts of banditry of Khmers in exile as a 'fight for the right to self-determination' and their ring-leaders as a 'coalition government'.

"The former have often used the latter to strain the situation in the unstable region of Southeast Asia. It is no accident that Thailand used a large part of U.S. military aid to reinforce its troops which have been passed at its border with Kampuchea.

"This has aroused the Indochinese countries' concern about their own security and future."

"The Indochinese countries", IZVESTIYA continued, "has protested against the imperialists' policy aimed at increasing tension in this region and inciting armed conflicts. It is dialogue and not confrontation that is the way to the settlement of the conflicts existing in the relations among the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia (Indochina and ASEAN -- ed)," the paper stressed.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES PRC CLAIM 'TO TEACH LESSON'

SK021041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 1 Mar 85

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 2 March]

[Text] On page 4, today's NHAN DAN carries a commentary under the headline: The Beijing Authorities Cause a Tense and Dangerous Situation Along the Sino-Vietnamese Border. The commentary says: In recent days, the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has become increasingly tense because of the Beijing acts of escalating the land-grabbing war.

The Beijing authorities have not ceased to fabricate the so-called threat of Vietnam and have continuously claimed that they will counterattack to teach Vietnam another lesson.

Their words and deeds have clearly exposed their hostile policy toward our people. Noteworthy is that this situation occurred while U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Southeast Asia and the Pacific Paul Wolfowitz was visiting China.

Our people call on the world public to pay attention to the tense and dangerous situation caused by the Beijing authorities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to their dark plots and plans to further step up conflicts and the war.

Having gained much experience in coping with the hostile and perfidious forces, all our people and troops -- especially those in our country's northern border provinces -- have constantly heightened their vigilance and are ready to defeat all the rash plans of the enemy.

OFFICIAL SOURCES HINT BANDUNG CONFERENCE BOYCOTT

HK051546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 5 (AFP) -- Vietnam hinted today that it might boycott the Bandung Conference celebrations in Indonesia next month if resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is officially invited.

Official Vietnamese sources said that Hanoi had "made it clear to Indonesia" that it "could not accept" the presence of Prince Sihanouk at the Bandung celebrations in his capacity as leader of the tripartite resistance movement which is battling the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh. The original Bandung Conference in 1955, bringing together African and Asian leaders spawned the Non-aligned Movement.

Prince Sihanouk and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong are the only two political figures still active who attended the 1955 conference. Official sources in Jakarta recently announced that both Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Dong had been invited to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations at the end of April.

Vietnam has already ruled out the possibility of a meeting in Bandung between Mr. Dong and Prince Sihanouk.

Vietnamese sources have also said it was important whether Prince Sihanouk went to Bandung in his private capacity or as the leader of the U.N. recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

U.S. MOVE CAUSE 'MAJOR OBSTACLES' TO GENEVA TALKS

OW060827 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 6 -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and spatial arms to begin in Geneva on March 12 is being followed with great interest by the world public.

However, Washington's behaviour in recent days is causing justified concern. Its unprecedented acceleration of the nuclear arms race and the preposterous justifications it has dished out is poisoning the pre-talks atmosphere. Most noteworthy is its feverish efforts to implement the so-called "strategic defense initiative" (SDI) with intent of stepping up the militarization of the outer space including the production and launching of shuttle crafts, the experimentation with new equipment aimed at increasing combativity in the outer space, the deployment of anti-satellite weapons which are at an experimental stage, and the installation of anti-satellite missiles launched from F-15 aircraft.

The Reagan administration has earmarked the biggest ever portion of its 1986 budget for the production of strategic arms which are to be discussed at the Geneva talks.

Washington's moves have, far from establishing an atmosphere of mutual trust, caused major obstacles on the path leading to the negotiating table, and made the talks more difficult to reach an agreement in favour of peace. Such moves which take place immediately before the talks begin are a challenge to the public in the United States and the world as a whole and a scheme to bring the talks to an impasse and use it as a pretext to continue spiralling the nuclear arms race.

All of the Reagan administration's plots and moves are aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union by all means and at any cost. It is using the SDI to undermine the 1972 agreement on the limitation of anti-missile defense system. It is wrecking the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) by carrying out a series of measures to break the military equilibrium and obtain the capability of first strike, and violating many other agreements with the Soviet Union and international conventions relating to the prevention of production and use of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In spite of all that, the Soviet Union is perseveringly pursuing its Leninist peace policy. The Soviet Union's firm, principled and responsible attitude has been an important factor for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on pressing international issues. This time again, before the new talks begin the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its strong determination to safeguard peace and its stance as expounded by President K.U. Chernenko in his reply to the anti-war organizations in northern Europe has received world-wide welcome and approval.

However, Washington should not take the Soviet Union's earnest desire for peace for a sign of weakness. Many a time the Soviet Union has reiterated its firm determination to maintain the present balance of forces in the interests of peace and security for all nations.

The U.S. side must show its good will with concrete deeds in order to make the coming Geneva talks a success.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN, BEAZLEY INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE OF ANZUS

BK051401 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has reaffirmed that Australia's bilateral relations with New Zealand will continue despite the current tensions between New Zealand and the United States. However, Mr Hayden stressed that ANZUS could not become an effective trilateral body again unless New Zealand agreed to allow visits from American nuclear-capable warships. Mr Hayden is talking to Warrick Boytler in Kuala Lumpur:

[Begin recording] [Hayden] The ANZUS treaty functioning on a trilateral basis on which it has functioned in the past would require New Zealand to alter its attitude and restraint of the visit and use of port facilities by U.S. nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable vessels.

[Boytler] And it is not going to happen, is it?

[Hayden] Well, we would hope it would happen. We have discussed our concerns on many occasions with New Zealand officials of the government and of the party, we have made our position in these matters quite clear, we have drawn a distinguishing line between our commitment to the use of our port facilities by U.S. nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable vessels as against the decision of New Zealand.

[Boytler] Aren't you being dictated to in the same way that New Zealand is being dictated to by the United States?

[Hayden] We accepted at the last ANZUS Council meeting that access to port facilities in circumstances which I have said several times already is an essential part -- essential requirement and obligation -- of ANZUS. In those circumstances we have (?reached) an agreement with the United States that the access to those facilities is essential, New Zealand does [sentence as heard]. The United States have declared certain conditions which they believe are appropriate to prevail in these circumstances. They have a perfect right, for instance, in respect of the distribution of intelligence information which they gather, to determine who gets it. ANZUS Council meetings involve consideration of an extensive array of intelligence information. United States has obviously concluded in those circumstances that a meaningful council meeting could not proceed. However, a meaningful exchange [words indistinct] as applied in the past between the United States and Australia obviously could and would. [end recording]

Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, talking to Warrick Boytler in Kuala Lumpur.

So, what is the status of the ANZUS treaty at present? Australia, New Zealand, and the United States all stressed that ANZUS continues to exist. New Zealand offers to meet all its ANZUS commitments except those which violated antinuclear policy. Australia remains adamant that it will still cooperate with New Zealand in regional defense exercises, but at the same time appears to be strengthening bilateral ties with Washington, and the United States will play war games with Australia but not with New Zealand. In Canberra, Pru Gaard asks Australia's defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, how important ANZUS was for Australia's defense strategy.

[Begin recording] [Beazley] I think the alliance is important. It is important as a backup -- an ultimate guarantee, if you like. Within that framework the policy of this government is to secure Australian defense self-reliance. In other words, for a variety of scenarios that one might envisage arising in our area, our belief is that there is a requirement for Australia to be capable of dealing with that problem within its own resources.

[Gaard] Is ANZUS a way of Australia's freeloading on America, so to say?

[Beazley] I do not think that is a very sensible way of looking at it. We certainly gain a lot out of that cooperation. But I do not see ourselves as freeloading any more than anyone else in an alliance relationship. It is a 2-way exchange, too. So, if you like, we do pay our club dues. I think what ANZUS does is that it permits us in certain areas of the -- highest areas of -- technology in defense equipment. In terms of intelligence gathering, it does provide us with a very substantial top-up on our own very substantial base, which makes the defense capabilities of this country quite formidable.

[Gaard] What is the price Australia pays for this alliance with America?

[Beazley] I do not think we pay, in my view, a very substantial price at all. In my view, the American alliance does not impose upon us a very substantial constraint on our foreign policy. I think we....

[Gaard, interrupting] But there are some?

[Beazley] Well, I think when you enter into any alliance relationship that it does carry with it some obligations. My view in the past, and I think it is the view of the government, we have occasionally allowed ourselves to be mesmerized by that into adopting positions which the Americans did not think necessary or that much particularly interested in our adopting. I think that....

[Gaard, interrupting] Can you give an example?

[Beazley] Well, we have had our arguments in the past with the government over things like the levels of commitments to the war in Vietnam, for example. But setting all that aside, we are within the general framework of the American alliance relationship able to pursue, in our own region, foreign policies that we consider in the Australian national interest and they may or may not agree at any particular point of time with the emphasis being placed by the United States. What we have to do is envisage the type of situation which might arise at some hypothetical point in the future what would be the most appropriate way of dealing with it, and on that basis we conduct our defense planning.

[Gaard] Is it the time though to start thinking about other treaties that we ought be forming with other countries?

[Beazley] No, I do not think so. I think that the relationship with the United States is good and sufficient, (?but) obviously within the ANZUS framework there is a bit of thinking to be done about the operation of the treaty itself. But the course we have chose, I think, is the correct one, and our relationship with the United States in its more global context and the context I have been talking about is very strong and will continue strong. I think the bilateral relationship with New Zealand in the regional context can be quite effectively worked out.

[Gaard] So you do not see that Australia might have to choose between dumping New Zealand and dumping America?

[Beazley] That has never been presented to us by any of the developments to this point, and I would not anticipate it.

[Gaard] Is there any way of restoring ANZUS to its previous strength for New Zealand to completely back down on the nuclear ships issue?

[Beazley] I think that is largely.... [changes thought] A question of the nuclear ships visits issue is going to continue to be a matter of discussion between New Zealand and the United States. But the United States has made quite clear to New Zealand that it does not believe that it could continue within the ANZUS-type relationship with New Zealand in circumstances in which the United States does not have visiting rights at New Zealand ports. That point was confirmed at an ANZUS Council meeting a year ago -- that was a significant feature of cooperation. And so the United States has expressed that to the New Zealanders as a bottom line. [end recording]

Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, talking to Pru Gaard in Canberra.

LABOR GOVERNMENT RETURNED TO POWER IN VICTORIA

BK021357 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] The Labor government has been returned to power in the Victorian state elections for a second term of 4 years.

The reelected premier, Mr John Cain, said it was a historic occasion because it was the first time a Labor government had been returned to office in Victoria. He said it was also the first time a Labor government had won control of both the upper and lower houses in the Victorian Parliament.

In the lower house -- the Legislative Assembly -- Labor won 46 seats, the Liberal Party 29, and the National Party 10, with 3 seats still in doubt. In the upper house -- the Legislative Council -- the Labor Party won 11 seats, the liberal party 7, and the National Party 3, with 1 seat in doubt.

AUSTRALIAN STATE ELECTION RESULTS EXAMINED

HK040950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Melbourne, Australia, March 4 (AFP) -- Two lower house seats were still in doubt today following the election for the Victorian State Parliament on Saturday, in which the Labor government retained power.

The Australian Labor Party (ALP) was marginally ahead in the suburban seats of Bentleigh and Warrandyte and appeared confident of retaining them. The ALP currently holds 45 seats, the Liberals 31 and the National Party 10 in the new 88-seat Legislative Assembly compared with 49, 23 and nine respectively in the old 81-seat house. The Labor Government of Premier John Cain made state political history by winning Saturday's election for a second term in office, despite a two percent swing against it which cut its majority from 17 to about six. It was the first time a Victorian ALP government had been endorsed for a second term. The government also appeared set to create another first by winning a majority in the upper house, the Legislative Council. However, National Party leader Peter Ross Edwards said he was highly pleased by the swing to the Nationals which saw their share of the popular vote rise from 4.8 percent to 7.1 percent.

In the 44-seat Legislative Council the Labor Party's chances of ending up with 23 seats to the opposition's 21 improved in counting yesterday. After providing a speaker the ALP would have a majority of one.

However the results of the upper house poll, which is governed by a different system of preferential votes, may not be finalised until late next week.

If Labor wins the upper house, the government says it will move to implement constitutional reforms which would include elections of both houses every four years on a proportional representation basis.

Liberal leader Jeff Kennett said his party had come within an ace of winning the election. He claimed a swing to the Liberals of at least 3.2 percent, and was confident he would retain his party leadership.

ARMS FOR NEW CALEDONIA SEIZED; 4 FRENCHMEN HELD

BK060506 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] In Brisbane, four French nationals have been remanded in custody on charges of collecting arms and ammunition for use in New Caledonia. The charges followed a raid by Australian security forces on a property south of Brisbane yesterday in which arms and ammunition valued at \$40,000 [Australian dollars] were seized.

Three men have been charged with accumulating arms and ammunition for engaging in a hostile activity against the foreign country, namely the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia. The fourth man was charged with giving money to support the hostile activity. The court solicitor said all four men denied the charges and were happy to pay bail offering a yacht as a surety, but they are remanded in custody until 15 March. The prosecutor alleged the weapons were to have been loaded underneath the yacht and shipped to New Caledonia for use against the Kanaks. Many Kanaks in the French territory are demanding independence from France.

NEW ZEALAND

PALMER, MCLAY COMMENT ON U.S. ENVOY'S SPEECH

HK060114 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Opposition leader Jim McLay says instead of abusing the messenger, acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer would be well advised to start listening to the message. Commenting on Mr Palmer's criticism of an address last night by American Ambassador Monroe Browne, Mr McLay said Mr Browne is perfectly entitled to set out his country's views on ANZUS.

Last night Mr Browne said that New Zealand's refusal to allow port visits by nuclear ships means it's not willing to share the full burden of the defense of its allies. Acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer had described the ambassador's assertions as misrepresenting government policy.

And Australia's Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has warned that the ANZUS row may force New Zealand to become an insular force in the Pacific, losing its influence over smaller Pacific nations. Mr Hayden is reported to have made the warning during talks in Kuala Lumpur with American Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz. The Australian minister noted growing signs of Soviet, Vietnamese, and Libyan influence among the smaller Pacific countries. And he further said it should be an important argument in the nuclear ship row that New Zealand should not become insular but should retain its regional role.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST GOVERNMENT STAND GROWING

HK051150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 5 Mar 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, March 5 (AFP) -- Pressure is building here against New Zealand's anti-nuclear warship stand, with one group today calling it worrying and joining others seeking a referendum on the issue which has rocked the ANZUS defense alliance.

The country's war veterans today began to falter in their support for the Labor government's anti-nuclear policies, calling for an urgent meeting with Prime Minister David Lange. Returned Servicemen's Association (RSA) President Sir William Leuchars said the latest developments in the ANZUS row were "worrying" and the country "must now decide on the issue." "We are most disappointed in the postponement of the ANZUS Council meeting," Sir William said. "Everybody says ANZUS still exists, then why aren't we talking within it?"

(In a statement made available in Canberra today, New Zealand acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer announced that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Mr. Lange were to meet in Canberra next month to discuss bilateral defence arrangements following the breakdown of ANZUS.)

The 34-year-old ANZUS pact links Australia, New Zealand and the United States and is a cornerstone of New Zealand defense policy. The Labor government elected last July carried out its anti-nuclear stand last month by refusing a visit by a U.S. warship capable of being nuclear-powered or carrying nuclear weapons, prompting its biggest row with its biggest ally since World War II. Since then, ANZUS military exercises have been cancelled and yesterday Australia announced postponement of an annual council of top representatives from ANZUS countries.

Jim McLay, head of the opposition National Party, which accepts nuclear warship visits as one of its main policy planks, described the postponement as "a low point of the relationship between New Zealand and the U.S." Sir William today called for a public referendum on the policy. His statements were among the first indications that the situation was causing growing concern within the country.

While anti-nuclear groups flourish and continually congratulate the government for its resolve, others opposing the policy have increased their demands for a referendum. A recent public opinion poll showed that four out of five New Zealanders would welcome such a public test. Yet three recent polls have confirmed that the Labor government's support was holding firm despite the row, with the latest putting support at 44 percent, unchanged from that of the July election. At the same time, the National Party has picked up six percent in the past seven months to lag only two points behind Labor.

Defense chiefs and senior officers have maintained a wall of silence on the issue, but retired heads of defense have warned of the policy's potential for damaging the U.S. connection in New Zealand's cornerstone of defense. Newspapers without exception have condemned the policy as dangerous, even wrecking the country's defense system.

U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand Monroe Browne added to the opposition's hopes today in a speech to a church group where he said that the United States "has not closed the door on New Zealand." He emphasised that the measures taken were "all reversible and we want to reverse them" but that the nuclear warship ban must be cancelled first.

Political analysts say the New Zealand Government was most vulnerable on the ANZUS issue. They point out that polls have shown consistently that nearly four out of every five voters wants the country to remain within ANZUS.

MALAYSIA

BK050735 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has told the United States that Malaysia is prepared to examine every possibility of negotiation for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. He says it is the nation's responsibility to continue supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The prime minister said this to the visiting U.S. assistant secretary of State for Asia and the Pacific, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, in Kuala Lumpur today. Mr Wolfowitz conveyed his country's continued support for ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea. At the same time the United States also shares similar views with Malaysia.

During the talks the narcotics problem was also raised. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia is keen to participate in any international measure to wipe out the dadah [drug] menace. It feels that the root of the problem is due to many factors, including the uncontrolled growing of poppy plants which should be stopped. The two leaders also exchanged views on the legislation and enforcement of dadah and discussed general developments in Southeast Asia, China, and the MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] flight to the United States. Mr. Wolfowitz also said that the United States is looking forward to Datin Paduka Datuk Sri Dr Siti Hasmah's [Mahathir's wife] visit to Washington at the invitation of Mr Reagan to deliver a speech on narcotics at a seminar in the U.S. capital next month.

Earlier, Mr Wolfowitz called on the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam. During their talks he disclosed the U.S. intention to hold a conference on narcotics in Malaysia in early April. He says the United States is impressed with Malaysia's active effort in fighting the dada menace and as such it is only natural that narcotics officers from both countries discuss the problem in this country.

COMMENTARY ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN

BK041135 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Australian foreign ministry, Mr Bill Hayden, is on a 3-day visit to Malaysia to hold talks with Malaysian Government leaders on a number of bilateral and multilateral issues. Mr Hayden comes at a time of stress and strain in ASEAN's relations with Vietnam over the Kampuchean problem. There can be little doubt that the issue of Kampuchea will figure very prominently in Mr Hayden's dialogues and discussions with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

The recent visit to Australia by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the proposals that the prince has (?opted) for talks with Vietnam are particularly significant in this context. Mr Bill Hayden is due to go on to Vietnam on the last lap of his tour of Southeast Asian capitals. Both at Kuala Lumpur and in the other ASEAN capitals, he will be able to judge for himself the depth of the anxiety that is felt over the Vietnamese policy of aggression in the Thai-Kampuchean border region. At the same time, the Australian foreign minister will be already aware of the sincerity with which Malaysia and its ASEAN partners are urging Vietnam to come to the negotiating table so that a political rather than a military solution can be found for the Kampuchean crisis.

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Australia has long-standing, extensive, and substantial relations with Malaysia, which cover a wide spectrum indeed. Trade, economic aid, defense cooperation, student training, tourism, refugee resettlement, and the war against drug trafficking are some of the more obvious subjects that bring Malaysia and Australia together not only at the official level but also in the sphere of people to people. In several official statements and documents, the Australians have emphasized the fact that Malaysia is Australia's formal contact point with ASEAN. The ties that bind the two countries go back to the pre-World War II era. Of course, they have been strengthening considerably after the achievement of independence by Malaysia. Whatever the political complexion of the Federal Government in Australia, it can be confidently asserted that over the years relations between Malaysia and Australia have been generally good. As with bilateral relations anywhere, there are bound to be one or two instances of different attitudes and differences of opinion. They do not, in any way, mar the harmonious relations that exist between the two countries. Malaysia has been frank in saying that it would like to redress the current trade imbalance in Australia's favor. It is also frankly critical of Australian levels of industry and trade production, which affect Malaysia's access to the Australian market. Education is yet another area that is of crucial importance in Australian-Malaysian relations.

Mr Bill Hayden's visit will be followed with keen interest not only by Malaysians but also by all friends of Malaysia and Australia.

NEW STRAITS TIMES: END OF ANZUS NO GREAT LOSS

BK261237 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES English 26 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "The End of ANZUS?"]

[Text] Thirty-three years ago, the heady solidarity of victory resulted in a strong sense of unity across the Pacific. Having fought shoulder-to-shoulder against a common enemy, it was almost inevitable that the fraternite de guerre forged amongst Allied Forces during the Pacific War should be enshrined in a formal pact for posterity. The ANZUS treaty, loosely binding Australia, New Zealand and the United States in a military alliance, was born of such a unity of spirit. The present uproar over the possible foundering of the treaty on the rocks of New Zealand's staunch anti-nuclearism provides an important lesson in the nature of such treaties. The ANZUS pact, like all other such treaties, is wholly dependent upon the mutuality of resolve which spawned and sustains it.

Clearly, that mutuality is fast becoming a relic of the past. New Zealand's dismissal of the tenets of the treaty in favour of its own perceptions of the demerits of nuclear military strategy points to the growing individuality of nations when it comes to such matters. New Zealand is no renegade in this respect; out to set itself at odds with the United States in the latter's mission of defence of the free world. New Zealand is merely at the forefront of a growing restlessness of practically global proportions, as the anti-nuclear banner continues to rally adherents opposed to the weapons of Armageddon at any cost. Although the U.S. is hardly likely to agree with him, New Zealand Premier David Lange is obviously sincere when he insists that the decision to ban U.S. nuclear-supplied warships from calling at New Zealand ports is "not anti-American, not anti-alliance -- just anti-nuclear."

To a certain extent, New Zealand, which has long been only a peripheral player in the global game of superpower balance, can be forgiven the naivete behind such a philosophy. The fact is that the U.S. has made no bones about its own nuclear arsenal as being crucial to its defence pacts with its allies -- an attitude well understood by European NATO. The telling point, however, is that New Zealand's rugged style in this matter seems set to provide further impetus to similar movements in Australia and Japan; which could, in toto, have a profound influence on the strategic defence of the Pacific. The U.S. which has strenuously campaigned across the Pacific for a greater degree of commitment to mutual defence of that body of water, has not greeted this recocitrance with equanimity thankfully, all talk of possible U.S. sanctions against New Zealand has stopped at the cessation of intelligence-sharing; apparently not considered a great loss by Wellington. It is to be hoped that the more belligerent of President Reagan's advisers do not succeed in convincing him to look into New Zealand's farm and dairy exports as possible avenues of persuasion.

The larger question now is no longer whether or not the ANZUS treaty will survive. Even if it does, it will certainly bear scant resemblance to its present form. Having disenfranchised itself from American military strategy in the South-West Pacific, New Zealand and its partner Australia must now demonstrate that the maturity of idealism which has established non-nuclearism as a major ideological stand can be matched by a similar maturity of self-reliance in matters of strategic defence. The Tasman Link joint military exercises staged by Australia and New Zealand -- without the U.S. -- will provide an opportunity to reassure the world of what New Zealand already believes implicitly -- that the end of ANZUS as a military alliance would be no great loss to the West Pacific.

OPLE LETTER DENIES STATEMENTS 'CONTROVERSIAL'

HK051406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- Philippine Labor Minister Blas Ople today tendered his resignation, as Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said his sacking by President Ferdinand Marcos was unfair.

Mr Ople was publicly scolded by Mr. Marcos yesterday, when Mr. Tolentino was relieved -- both for announcing their positions on sensitive issues to the press, which displeased the president.

In Mr. Ople's letter to the president today, a copy of which was obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said Mr. Marcos had the "unquestioned prerogative" to ask questions, but that he should not have done it in public.

Mr. Ople's letter stressed that his statement deploring the government's alleged heavy dependence on patronage were "intended to support a call that... public administration should strengthen the government's response to an era of crisis." Mr. Ople, 53, also said that none of his statements were "controversial."

It was not immediately known if Mr. Marcos has accepted the resignation offer, Mr. Ople's second. He had rejected the first after he publicly scolded the minister in January for saying that the country was in an "interregnum," or lack of leadership, during Mr. Marcos' illness in mid-November.

OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY AID

HK050934 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former Sen. Jovito R. Salonga hit anew United States military facilities and military aid to the Philippines as major factors for the increased repression of civil liberties in the country.

Salonga said that American military aid are not used to improve the country's national defense, but to cut down the people who are fighting the "repression and abuses" of the Marcos government. Salonga spoke on the effects of military aid and U.S. bases in the Philippines during the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference at the Makati Sports Club last Friday.

"It is the irony of ironies that the very Filipinos who fully embraced the American concepts of freedom will be the ones who will be cut down by American weapons supplied on credit to a dictator who has converted the Philippines into his private estate," Salonga said. He also quoted a testimony of the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. before the U.S. Congress which pointed out that "All the weapons that the Marcos regime is acquiring will be used against Filipino freedom fighters struggling against the dictatorship."

Salonga said that repeated pleas, including one by Cardinal Jaime Sin that "the U.S. Government stop sending military aid to the Marcos regime, since this aid would be used to slaughter and massacre Filipinos," have fallen on deaf ears.

He said the American Government cannot afford to stop sending military aid to Marcos because that aid guarantees continued use by the U.S. of their military facilities in Philippine bases.

He quoted again Aquino's U.S. Congress testimony which also pointed out that "the bases support the inequitable status quo, strengthen authoritarian rule, promote militarization of our country, intensify the violation of our basic rights as individuals and as people, and lead to the spread of prostitution and other social vices."

Salonga said that even former State Secretary Cyrus Vance allegedly admitted with "candor that as long as the U.S. makes use of its strategic military bases in the Philippines, our human rights will have to yield to overriding U.S. security considerations."

Thus, Salonga said, the "Philippines should oppose the continued existence of foreign military bases or facilities" in the country not only because it is a factor in the Marcos repression of Filipino civil liberties, but because it opens the country to attack by hostile forces in case of armed confrontation among big powers.

Salonga pointed out that other countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific have completely banned nuclear weapons in their countries, but the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines are known to "hold the largest concentration of nuclear weapons in the Pacific."

The Philippines, Salonga said, should wake up and ban not only nuclear weapons from the country, but terminate fully the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement when it expires in 1991. This position, he said, is one of the primary platforms of the Liberal Party, along with that expressing full support to the United Nations and all international organizations which are involved in the struggle for world peace.

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